BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$ 3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN P. MURRAY, OF TENNESSEE,

In favor of repealing the Act suspending the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

MR. SPEAKER.—I arise to express my views of the motion under consideration to refer the President's message. I speak on this occasion for the purpose of entering my protest against the law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, as I believe the greater portion of my constituents are opposed to its suspension.

Mr. Speaker, we live in no ordinary times. Surrounded as we are by so many trying difficulties, duty bids us lay aside all partiality and prejudices, and look alone to the country's good. Every barrier and impediment that clogs its wheels must be removed; the wild passions and excesses that have stained other revolutions must be avoided; reckless emulation for power and place must be restrained; imaginary danger must not influence our action; we must, amidst storm and tempest, look aloft to principle as the surest road to success. Though we may be lashed by the wild spray of the billows, we must stand by principle like a rock amid ocean waves, defying alike the fury and power of all opposition.

Let us first enquire whether the law under consideration is constitutional? The Constitution of the Confederate States in section 9th, sub section 3d, provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except, when in case of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety requires it. Under this provision of the Constitution the power in Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is clear. If the law under consideration only suspends the writ or prohibits the judiciary from releasing persons under arrest by the writ, then the action of Congress is constitutional, Congress being the judge of the necessity of such legislation. I hope to be able to show hereafter, however, that no necessity existed for such legislation, but at present I will inquire whether the law under consideration, in its various provisions, has foundation in the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution.

The power granted in the clause read is power only to *suspend* the writ of *habeas corpus*; it confers on the President no power to arrest, nor does it confer on Congress the power to clothe the President with such power. It is a power vested in Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion or invasion when the public safety requires it. The law under consideration is not without difficulty of construction; I may safely say that it is without precedent in diction. The preamble shows that Congress approached the subject tremulously, and evinces a clear disposition to divide responsibility with the Executive. The most remarkable feature of the bill is to be found in the preamble where it is announced that the President desired the suspension, and informed Congress of a state of facts that rendered its suspension necessary. It is remarkably strange that Congress, representing as it does, every locality of country, should alone be able to perceive the danger which required such action through the Executive. Surely their combined knowledge of the facts rendering such action necessary, must have equalled that of the Executive.

The first section of the law provides that, during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be and the same is hereby suspended; but shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department by authority or under the control of the President. The President has no right under the Constitution to arrest a citizen by order, as I will show hereafter.

Does Congress intend to confer such power on the President by the act? I maintain that it does. The President, as commander in chief of the army and navy, has power to arrest soldiers by order; but the act does not limit his power to the arrest of soldiers, but in the act is used the word *persons*, which has a much more enlarged signification, including all rational beings living. The act declares that the writ shall be suspended only where persons are arrested by order of the President. The term persons, here used, embraces within its meaning every rational being living in the Confederacy. This act, intending to give the President power to arrest citizens by order and not by warrant, supported by oath and issued by a judicial officer, is thus far unconstitutional. There is no power in the Constitution, even by the most latitudinous construction, authorizing the President to arrest by order, nor is Congress authorized to vest in him any such power. The Confederate Government is the mere creature of the States that formed it, possessing such power only as was delegated to it by the States which formed it. The framers of the Constitution, guided by the light of precedent, guarded against the encroachment of power by an express inhibition of its exercise where it would have been forbidden by the Constitution because not delegated. It was understood by our ancestry that the military has a natural prochivity for power, and in all ages of the world had shown great disposition to override the civil law and enforce the caprice of a military commander for the inflexible rules of law; and where this has been suffered without remonstrance, military despotism and monarchy had followed with all the certainty of the succession of day and night. Hence it is wisely provided in our Constitution, that the military shall not have jurisdiction over any one who is not actually in the service. The Constitution provides in section 9th, sub-section 16th, that no person shall be held to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and in sub-section 15th, that no warrant shall be issued but on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized. Language could not more clearly inhibit the arrest of citizens by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department. The President has no power to arrest or deprive the humblest citizen of his liberty, except in strict conformity with law. In this country the caprice of no one can be substituted for law, whose protection extends alike to the high and the low. The power of the President as commander-in-chief of the army, only extends to those in actual service, and, as commander-in-chief, can only arrest those in actual service. This question has been decided by Chief Justice Taney, whose learning and purity are highly esteemed throughout the Confederacy. He decides that the military authorities have no power to arrest or detain citizens under the Constitution of the United States, which Constitution, in this respect, is similar to ours. Living as we do under a Government whose powers are only such as have been delegated, I might with propriety ask where is the power delegated to the Executive to arrest citizens by order? If not delegated, then it does not exist, as the Executive is a creature of delegated powers and can exercise no implied powers. The exercise by the President of the power to arrest citizens by order, is a usurpation of power on his part, alarming in its tendencies, furnishing a most dangerous precedent for the future; as the history of the past deduces no more unfailing truth than the proclivity of power is gradually to steal from the many to the few.

But we are told that Judge Halyburton has decided the law to be constitutional. His opinion has been introduced to the public by newspapers which favor the law with much more pomp than judgment. The opinion covers none of the constitutional objections urged against the bill. Any opinions expressed by him on questions not necessary to be determined in the cause decided, is a mere *obiter dictum*, and not an adjudication of the question. None of the opponents of the measure have ever questioned the power of Congress to suspend the writ. The act suspending the writ suspended the remedy to inquire into illegal arrest. So no question could have arisen as to the illegality of the arrest, as the remedy to investigate the question was prohibited by the act suspending the remedy given by writ of *habeas corpus*. The only question that could have arisen before Judge Halyburton to be adjudicated was, "had Congress the Constitutional power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and had it exercised that power?" The adjudication of these questions in the affirmative made further inquiry into the cause unnecessary, precluding all investigation of the legality of the arrest. So the question of illegal arrest has not arisen to be decided by the courts of any citizen arrested by order of the President only. Should any person thus arrested see fit to bring an action of false imprisonment, I am satisfied the action could be maintained, and that the power to arrest given in the act to the President would be declared void, because in violation of the constitution; but until a cause is presented to the courts involving the question, we cannot have an adjudication.—The question as to the power of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is wholly dissimilar from the legality or illegality of arrests. The former merely precludes an enquiry into the latter; so the averment that Judge Halyburton decided the question of unlawful arrest by the writ of *habeas corpus* is an averment that he decided the question inhibited to be heard or decided by the act of Congress suspending the writ.

I next propose to inquire whether the jurisdiction of Confederate and State Courts are concurrent in cases of illegal and informal arrest. I am aware that I stand on dangerous ground. The fate of a distinguished gentleman admonishes me to be cautious in the discussion of this question. He seemed to be drawn by this subject into all the mazes of confusion, as if he was led by some *ignis fatuus*. I will profit by his unfortunate experience, and will not venture beyond the light of judicial decisions. This is no new question, but has been often discussed and decided by the best talent of the continent, the settled decision of learned judges is that Federal and State Courts have concurrent jurisdiction over illegal arrests. By illegal arrest is meant arrest without the authority or form of law. It has no where been decided or maintained that where the Federal or State Courts took jurisdiction of an offender for an offence cognizable in such court, that other courts, either State or Federal, would release a prisoner where he stood indicted, according to the forms of law, for an offence cognizable in such courts. The writ of *habeas corpus* is the legal remedy for illegal and informal arrests, and cannot be legally used to take a prisoner from any judicial tribunal having gained jurisdiction over him, according to forms of law.—No enlightened court would, under the writ, discharge a prisoner convicted or indicted for an offence in due form of law in a court having jurisdiction of the cause, but would leave him to redress his grievances in the court which convicted or indicted him. This question has been decided by many of our State Courts and the Supreme Court of the former United States, and maintained as the law by the most learned commentators on law on this continent.

Arrests by military commanders have always been investigated by either Federal or State Courts. Such arrests stand on different footings from arrest by courts by process of law. The reports of the several States of the Confederacy, as well as the reports of the States of the United States, abound with decisions on this subject. The Courts of the several States of this Government since its organization have uniformly given relief to those illegally held by the military authority. Until recently this position has not been assailed, and, from the nature of the attack, I am forced to the conclusion that this assault is weak and ephemeral.

The Constitution and laws of the Confederate States must be observed by State as well as Confederate Courts. I suppose there is no judge in the Confederate States, State or Confederate, who has not taken an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States and laws made in pursuance thereof. So the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by Congress operated on the State as well as the Confederate Courts. The State Courts were as much bound to observe and respect the law as the Confederate Courts. There are no opposing elements in the State and Confederate powers; they are harmonious and well defined, and are mutually binding on each other within the scope of their respective powers. There is no incongruity or want of harmony between them.

I favor a repeal of the law for various reasons. The law had a tendency to strengthen our foes, by inducing them to believe that the hearts of our people were not in this struggle—that they were not united in the support of our cause. It gave to the enemy a show of weakness that did not exist. No people have ever supported a Government with greater zeal than ours. They have sacrificed life and property without murmur. This is no leader's revolution; it is the people's revolution, and manfully have they sustained it. It has absorbed their united energy and monopolized their prayers; they have shown themselves equal to every emergency that has arisen; exhibited an energy and fruitfulness of resources that struck even their most sanguine friends with astonishment and surprise. Their conduct, instead of arousing the suspicion of the Government, should have commended them to it. But we are told that there are bad men in the Confederacy. Will the time ever come when there are no bad men? I venture the assertion that there were in the Revolution more tories and bad men in proportion to the population than in this. Should honest men be injured because there are bad men? Does not the law furnish ample remedy for crime? If not, let us amend it. This position is answered by the statement that judges and juries are corrupt, and that it will not do to trust either. The friends of this measure can find but one repository of power that is safe and to be trusted. I mention that the great body of the people can be safely trusted—that they have shown more capability, more sound judgment, less passion and prejudice than those rulers, and an equal amount of patriotism. No general officer has succeeded in this war who has incurred their displeasure, while their favorites have been eminently successful. Lee, Beauregard, Johnson, Forrest, Breckinridge, Longstreet, Price and Smith, are all popular favorites, and have been eminently successful. With the many illustrations of the patriotism of the people before me, I would not be easily convinced that they required the coercion of the law to force them to do their duty. I believe they will voluntarily cling to our cause amid good, and ill fortune. The judiciary of the South is learned, patriotic and just, and without passion or favor will hold the scales of justice equipoised, and decide the law as it is written, uninfluenced by the fanaticism and prejudices that surround them. To them the cry of expediency is fruitless, and of necessity is without weight. Their oaths yield to no such appeals. They are true to their country, to the right of the people, to the Constitution and laws of the land, but untrue to those that would subvert the Constitution and destroy the freedom of the people for the aggrandizement of power.

The act strictly prohibits the judiciary from their lawful cognizance of offenders by appointing commissioners, while it vests in the President and commissioners the exclusive power to determine whether the party arrested shall be detained. If they are not to be detained but for probable cause, then the necessity of commissioners does not exist; for the judiciary would not release, under the writ of *habeas corpus*, any one against whom facts were proved sufficient to constitute probable cause. If the act is intended to authorize the holding of persons merely for the gratification of malice, and against whom there is no foundation for charge, and no proof amounting to probable cause, the law would be most inexcusable and reprehensible.

Mr. Speaker, I am no convert to the doctrine that the best way to preserve the Constitution is to violate it, under the plea of necessity; or to insist that unlimited powers were granted under the war-making powers conferred in the Constitution. Was there a necessity for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*? Has its suspension added to our strength or aided the country in that struggle to be free? Let us examine the question in all of its bearings, without partiality or prejudice, looking alone to the country's good. A united people is the strongest element of our success. A people, who have been free so long as ours, are not likely to willingly submit to unlawful restraints. Any departure from the principles that governed them heretofore, could have resulted in nothing but division, depending, as our welfare did, on the united efforts of our people, which is the strength of our government. Its situation, as well as the aversion to the law, under consideration being familiar to all, should we have ventured on a measure so well calculated to divide and weaken us? *A fortiori* when we knew that the people of the South had the great aversion to the suspension of the writ, which aversion had been increased by the press of the South, which proclaimed, on the passage of a similar measure by the United States, that their President was an Emperor and their country an Empire; that no people who were not prepared to be slaves would quietly submit to such encroachments of power; who, then, would have thought that in this short time we would have been following their example? Is it strange that the Governors or Legislatures of the States should so boldly denounce and condemn the law? It is not strange that a clamor should be raised against it from the Potomac to the valley of the Mississippi. They had been told before its passage, by the papers who now advocate its necessity, that no people who appreciated freedom would quietly submit to such encroachments. The seeds of opposition to the measure had been sown broadcast over the land; the harvest might have been expected. Then why agitate the public by its passage? Does not the bill contain many alarming features? Does it not suspend the liberty of the whole people on the will of one man? Might not the Governors, members of the Legislatures, the judiciary, all, be arrested by order of the President? Under the act they would have no remedy, if the officer in whose custody they were placed made the return required by the act. Could power be given with less restriction on its exercise? Does power exist in a more unrestricted form in any government known to the civilized world—power to hold under arrest all the people of the government, subject to the caprice and will of one man? But we are told that the President will not exercise the power. Then why give him power he does not wish to exercise? This is the admission of the want of necessity for the law. How long under such power would it take the general government to absorb all the State organizations? And how dependent we must be if we cannot hold our freedom, save at the pleasure of one man! The increase of the power of the Executive should be guarded with great care. The tendency of this department of the government is to enlarge its powers. Checks on power is one of the wisest provisions of modern government. It has given England her stability. It gave the United States its prominence and prosperity. The wise checks thrown around our government by our fathers, gave us a form of government the most perfect of human inventions. While the restrictions were respected and observed the government was prosperous, the people were united and happy. When they were disregarded, it resulted in our overthrow, and engulped us in this revolution. I would trust no one with absolute power. I would not tempt the righteous nor trust the wicked. Nothing makes a government more circumspect than to know all their acts are to be scrutinized and investigated.—The principle of checks and restraints are of divine origin. Future punishment was not ordained by God to gratify malice against mankind, but was intended as a check on his conduct in this world, and exercises the most wholesome influence on his conduct. I would have no one clothed with absolute power in church or State. The different churches have their origin in the wise dispensation of divine Providence. They restrain and mutually check each other. This wholesome principle of checks is beautifully illustrated by the laws of nature; it is the mutual check between the centrifugal and centripetal force that causes the planets to revolve in their orbit around the sun. To remove centrifugal force, they would approach the sun and be consumed by its heat; to remove the centripetal force, they would wander in utter darkness. The different powers of governments are no less dependent on each. To remove the legislative, judiciary or executive, it would be equally fatal to our government as to remove either of the forces from the planets. The strength of the Confederate government exists in the idea that we are fighting for freedom. The battalions of the enemy are heavier than ours, and the hope of success lies in the fact that "Ideas fight more terrible battles than men."

Napoleon, in the first Italian campaign, relied more on diplomacy and the genial influence of the Republican ideas of France than on the strength of his battalions. It was not alone the forty-five thousand men and the few reinforcements he received that conquered the peace of Compio Formia; but it was much attributable to the favorable opinion entertained for him by the masses of Europe. He was not regarded as a conqueror, but as a liberator. Government is but the concentration of public opinion. Wise statesmen in all ages of the world have obeyed its behests; those who have disregarded it have fallen by its strong arm. The modern history of Europe furnishes many striking illustrations of this doctrine, but none more forcible than the fated Charles the First of England, and Louis the Sixteenth of France. When Louis the Fourteenth of France declared that he was the State, and the power of the crown was absolute, he sowed the seeds that ripened into the revolution of 1792, and the execution of Louis Sixteenth and his wife, Marie Antoinette. Constitutional government is the strongest form of government when administered within the sphere of its limited powers, because it ensures unanimity of popular effort in behalf of common good. A resort to despotism only weakens the administration by engendering doubt among the people. The repeal of this law would strengthen the administration rather than weaken it. I favor the repeal of the law because it is an element of weakness in the government. Its tendency is to alienate the affections of the people and fan the flame of growing discontent. I oppose the law, since its tendency is to show that the government distrusts the people. The people will never desert a government that founds its laws on the presumption that they are, in the main, patriotic and just.

I have shown that the people are true to our government. Are not the soldiers true? Have they not done their duty nobly? The year 1864 has dawned auspiciously upon us. The dark cloud that had hovered over the Western department was fast passing from the horizon; the cause that had led to our many misfortunes had been removed; dissension had been healed; despair had been superseded by hopefulness; the star of Hope had risen above the gloomy clouds of adversity, and shone with all its splendor and beauty in an uncloudless sky, pointing from gloomy adversity to the brightness of success and prosperity. Beauregard had bid defiance to the approach of the enemy on Charleston; his brilliant successes in that department raised him far above the shafts of criticism, and planted him firmly in the affections and confidence of the people. Lee, the greatest and best of all living men, defended our capital, repulsed every approach of the enemy, and by his greatness and goodness made himself the idol of our people, and carved for himself a reputation that will gild many pages of his country's history, inscribed his name on the summit of the temple of fame—a name that will endure until all recollection of this age shall be buried many fathoms beneath the waters of Lethe. He is one in whose person is seen illustrated the poet's idea of a man:—

> "A combination and a form indeed
> Where every god did seem to set his seal
> To give the world assurance of a man."

From the eulogy of generals I can pass to a more pleasing theme. The soldiers of our army have covered themselves with glory. More than half of our male population have taken arms. Many thousands have fallen on the gory battle field, covered with blood and glory, far away from their homes and all they loved in this world. They willingly gave their lives to freedom's cause. Green be their graves! They are the purest specimens of all that is noble—led on to the sacrifice by no desire for fame—moved not by wild lust for distinction and earthly renown. Nor did they, like Pizarro's robber-band, fight for heaps of gold and glittering diamonds. No, they fought for far brighter jewels than glittering diamonds; they fought as their fathers fought—to be free! Far away from the spot where they fell—far from the exciting roar of artillery and musketry, across many a broad extended plain and many a lofty mountain whose summit is first gilded by the golden rays of the rising sun, many a father, mother, brother, sister, wife or orphan children mourn their early fall. Even amid the excitement of the battle, how keen is the anguish, when the fallen warrior reflects that his eyes will never behold his wife, nor his ears hear the prattling of his babes!

Nor are the living soldiers less noble than the dead. Officers may fight for renown or ambition, which is but the shadow of a dream; but the passion for glory has never ruffled the current of the soul of the private; power, plunder and pay, constitute none of the motives that prompt him to action. He has a cause to serve—a freedom to achieve—a home to defend; for this he leaves his wife desolate, his children in obscurity, and his home to the ruthless invader; all the hardships and perils of war are endured without a murmur; he bears our reverses with unshaken constancy; he has shown the true character of a soldier in his fortitude in the misfortunes of our arms. Ill fed and poorly clothed, they have exhibited none of the gloomy frenzy that has been so unfortunately visible in another department of the government.

The soldiers and the people know that this is their government. They are not to be shaken by wrongs from those that administer or make the laws. They were unmoved when their legislators told them, amid all the evidences of their capability and patriotism, that they were unfit to elect their inferior officers; they bore the insult with a Christian forbearance, re enlisted for the war, tendered their services to the country until independence and peace should crown the efforts of their victorious arms. By their valor, their stalwart arms and stout hearts, the music of Confederate victory which is far sweeter to me than the tones of the Aeolian harp, floats on every passing breeze around this capitol. They have driven from our horizon the clouds of adversity; replaced the gloom of the past with the bright prospect of the future. The olive of peace will soon replace the cypress of death. We will be delivered from the scourges of war without having yielded our liberty to the specious plea of military necessity, that has been stereotyped and used by military despots in all ages of the world, for the aggrandizement of power and the destruction of liberty. By the rights of the soldiers and the people will I stand, amid every vicissitude of fortune, and bid defiance to every opposing element. They have been true to their country and to me.—May I never forget their virtues nor be ungrateful for their kindness; may I have wisdom and power to defend their rights from foes without and within; may He who controls our destiny give them freedom, happiness and prosperity for all time to come.

The people of the Confederacy are equal to any emergency that may arise in our history. I am no advocate of the doctrine that we have a constitution for war and a constitution for peace; it is alike construed in times both of peace and war. All the limitations and restrictions in favor of personal liberty are alike operative in war and in peace. The war making power is not like Aaron's serpent, it does not swallow up all other powers and restrictions. Our Constitution is not like the chameleon, changing its color with every change of position. The safeguards of personal liberty apply alike to all times and all circumstances. Nor am I a convert to the doctrine that the exigencies of war demand the destruction of the liberty of the people to insure ultimate success. The idea that in order to obtain freedom it is necessary first to destroy it, is truly absurd. In what I have said, it was not my desire to assail the President unnecessarily. I will say that so far as I am informed, he has not used the extraordinary power given him by the act, oppressively to any one, but has exercised that power with commendable moderation.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864. NO. 195.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, a I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with the power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of all other legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-dawtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the public of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,

June 11-dawtd THOS. B. LONG.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—*Extract from Constitution Confederate States.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

From Virginia—Desperate Fighting around Petersburg during the past Week.

We are without papers or telegrams from Virginia since Tuesday last, but we saw Lt. Hoke, who is attached to the Provost Marshal's office of this city, yesterday, who left Petersburg on Friday morning, and from him obtained the following facts:

Lieut. Hoke was sent to Petersburg on business, was there two or three days, and left on Friday morning. Grant's line extends from the James River across the Appomattox to the neighborhood of the Railroad, this side of Petersburg a few miles. On Wednesday and Wednesday night there was desperate fighting along the whole line, our army forcing the enemy back from their position at some points, taking a large number of prisoners, cannon, colors, &c. On Wednesday afternoon 104 prisoners were brought into Petersburg, and the same night Mahone captured 1750 men and about 100 officers, 8 pieces of artillery and 7 stand of colors, all of which had arrived in the city. Five hundred more prisoners were taken on Thursday night in a desperate fight which took place on the railroad, the enemy's extreme left, this side of Petersburg. Here the Yankees were driven back, and on Friday morning when Lieut. Hoke passed near the battle field, the enemy's left was within about half a mile of the road and fighting was going on along the whole line.

Gen. Lee was in Petersburg and directed the operations of the entire army, and the citizens, officers and soldiers were cool, confident, sanguine and determined. Lieut. H. assures us that no fears of a defeat were felt by any one and that the army was never in better spirits or more sanguine. In the fight on Wednesday some siege guns that had been planted by the enemy near the city were dismounted, and but few shells were thrown into the city during Lieut. Hoke's stay. The heroic people of Petersburg he represents as perfectly sanguine of a victory over the Yankees.

About 400 of our men were taken by the enemy on Wednesday. The killed and wounded are no doubt heavy on both sides, but thought to be much heavier among the Yankees than on our side. Of course Lieut. Hoke could not arrive at anything like the numbers on either side.

Lieut. H. left Petersburg on Friday morning, walking twenty miles along the line of the road, when he took the train for Weldon. He came over the entire road from Petersburg to Weldon on that day and the enemy no where had possession of it. If, therefore, the enemy were driven back in Friday's fight, as we hope they were, the damage to the road will soon be repaired and communication with Petersburg will be re-opened. Lt. H. brought a Yankee pipe and a fine rifle as trophies from the battle field. Our informant is a gentlemen of intelligence and a faithful officer, and these facts may be generally relied on.

We trust we shall get further and still better news before we go to press.

His Voice is still for War.

Gov. Vance and his organs are attempting to impress the people that he is a zealous advocate for negotiations for peace, but we tell the people he is as bad as the worst secessionist, and will hear to nothing but blood and carnage. A friend writing to us from Hendersonville says:

"Vance said in his speech that some were for holding the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, but he would stick the olive branch on his back and fight with both hands."

And so it goes. The suffering, bleeding people of the mountain country ask Gov. Vance for bread and he gives them a stone—they plead for peace and he holds up to them perpetual war.—Does this look like he agreed with Stephens, Brown and Holden as to the steps that should be taken to secure an early peace? Certainly not.

Gov. Vance at Morganton.

Some one writing to the Salisbury *Watchman* of Vance's speech at Morganton, says:

"A synopsis of his speech is out of the question to me. Suffice it to say that, the general points of discussion were the same as at Wilkesboro' and Fayetteville."

Rather a singular speech if he embraced the two sets of doctrines set forth at Wilkesboro' and Fayetteville, for at the former place he told the advocates of a Convention and those who wanted something done for peace, that they were honest, but at the latter he accused them of a desire to secede and called them traitors. We suppose W. W. Avery and all the other original secessionists were on the stand with Gov. Vance at Morganton.

ATLANTA MORALS.—The Atlanta *Confederate* of the 22d says:

A practising physican of this city spent last night in the Calaboose for being drunk and hugging a woman on the streets.

Organization of Government Employees for Local Defence.

In accordance with orders from the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of North Carolina, Captain S. B. Waters, on Thursday last, organized from the clerks and employees detailed in the different work shops and departments three full companies. The following officers were elected:

J. M. Heck, Major of the Battalion.

Co. A—Captain, W. L. Brodie; First Lieutenant, R. H. Butler; Second Lieutenant, P. Thiem; Second Junior Lieutenant, M. B. Barbee.

Co. B—Captain, H. B. Jordan; First Lieutenant, J. H. Crowell; Second Lieutenant, L. W. Nowell; Second Junior Lieutenant J. C. Watkins.

Co. C—Captain, V. Ballard; First Lieutenant, A. N. McKimmon; Second Lieuteuant, F. H. Dewey; Second Junior Lieutenant, A. P. C. Bryan.

The employees answered the call for organization with promptness and alacrity, as did the Home Guards and Volunteer Reserves, and despite all the bickerings, divisions, dissensions and complaints we think we can safely assure our friends at a distance that should the enemy attempt a raid on this city, *all* our citizens will do their full duty. Capt. Waters assures us that he could have organized the three companies of government employees and had them in the trenches in an hour from the time they arrived on the Square. Should the enemy give us a call they will not find this city defended by a handful of men we assure them.

The re-election of Gov. Vance would, in the very nature of things, destroy the Conservative party. If re-elected, he will owe it to the Destructives, who were the first to take him up and nominate him, and of course he would co-operate with them. They would claim his re-election as their triumph, and it would be so regarded.—Mr. Holden and all true Conservatives would, therefore, necessarily be thrown into constant opposition to Gov. Vance. They could not avoid it and be true to their principles. We should, therefore, have strife during Gov. Vance's two years and probably for years thereafter. No matter what may happen, Mr. Holden will never co-operate with the Destructives, nor countenance those who do. His election is the only result that can maintain and perpetuate Conservative principles, and at the same time preserve harmony in the Conservative party. Is there a single sound Conservative in the State who would put the principles of the party and its very existence in peril, merely to gratify the ambition of one man—Gov. Vance? If we judge with the utmost charity we are bound to decide that his Conservatism is very doubtful, but no one will say that Mr. Holden is not a good and true Conservative.

The fact that Gov. Vance spoke three hours at Rutherfordton and three hours at Hendersonville without receiving the slightest demonstration of approval, is significant. Rutherford county was among the first to bring his name forward, two years ago, and the absence of enthusiasm on the occasion of his speech at Rutherfordton is evidence conclusive that they are now against him. He has gone to bed with the original secessionists and they are not disposed to disturb his repose. Henderson is an adjoining county to Buncombe, the county of his nativity, and he had a right to expect some warmth there, but so disgusted are they with his abandonment of Conservative principles that we learn his reception and treatment was quite as cold as at Rutherfordton. The Destructives and Secessionists, however, were untiring in their attentions to him, everywhere.

Of all the scoundrels that pollute this green earth with their villiany the person who can attempt the perpetration of a hoax involving the feelings of a lady is the worst, and no punishment is too severe for such fiends. Some rascal at Fayetteville sent us a notice of this kind a few days ago, announcing the marriage of Douglas Sanford to Miss Sarah McDaniel, and also of Dr. Hicks to Miss Laura McDaniel. No Such marriage has taken place, and of course the parties who have thus been given notoriety are indignant at the foul wrong which has been done them. The marriage was accompanied by money to pay for the notice and what we supposed to be a responsible name, and it is easy to see that we could not have guarded against the hoax. Our neighbors of the *Confederate* we see fell into the same trap.

If there be a Conservative in the State who is in doubt as to how he should vote in the gubernatorial election, let him reflect that if Vance is elected the Conservative party is destroyed and the Destructives and original secessionists again take possession of the State government. Gov. Vance is their candidate and if elected will be their Governor. Let such remember, too, that Gov. Vance has done nothing looking to negotiations for peace, but that he has assailed the loyalty of his own people and contributed largely to the establishment of the military despotism under which we now live.

ORANGE COUNTY.—There are six candidates in the field for the office of Sheriff and six who aspire to seats in the Legislature. The good people of Orange will have a fair opportunity to make good selections.

The People's Candidate.

Mr. Holden is empatically a people's man. He is from the people and of the people—knows their interests and studies their wants, and for his devotion to civil law and the rights of the masses they mean to elect him to the highest office in their gift. From every section of the State we have the most encouraging accounts and the honest masses are leaving Vance and his Destructive allies like rats running from a burning barn.

A gentleman who is well informed writes to us from Carthage, Moore county, as follows: "Holden is gaining fast, and I think by the election he will get nearly all in Moore."

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

We have the Atlanta papers of the 22d, but they bring us but little news. We take the following from the *Confederacy*:

THE MARIETTA FRONT.

Last night our lines extended from the Kennesaw Mountain towards Brush Mountain, on the right, and on the left, southwest from Marietta to a chain of hills which command and reach to the Chattahoochee river. This line, though an extended one, is said to possess many advantages of defence, and all the gaps are strongly guarded. The position in front of Marietta is a natural defence, with the Big Kennesaw and little Kennesaw, equal, it is said, to a corps of Musketeers.

On Monday night the enemy charged Walker's Division, situated in the vicinity of Powder Spring, and were handsomely repulsed. About 9 o'clock the same evening, a brigade of Walker's Division, in turn, charged the enemy, when a brisk fight ensued, almost hand to hand, as some of the participants report, which resulted in the driving of the enemy back upon their works. In this charge many of our men were severely wounded and a number killed. Colquitt's old regiment (46th Ga.) suffered severely, every officer in the regiment having been hit but eleven. Some of the wounded were brought down last evening, and on the same train fifty-four Yankee prisoners.

Two regiments of Gist's Brigade, the 16th S. C. and the 46th Georgia, were engaged. In the former, Maj. C. C. O'Neil was killed and Capt. W. A. Gibbs, Co. D, shot through the thigh. In the latter, Capts. Collyer, Co. A, and Tilman, Co. C, and Lieut. Wormack, were killed. The Yankee force being very large, they held their line, but with severe loss. Our men are said to have fought with great spirit.

A continued movement towards the left by the enemy has compelled counter movements on our part. Hood's corps and Hardee's now occupy a position in the neighborhood of Smyrna Church.

There was some skirmishing yesterday, comparatively insignificant in result.

A REBEL LIEUTENANT AND HIS BROTHER.

The following sketch of an incident of the field of Gettysburg, from *Harper's Weekly* of Jan. uary 20th, we do not remember to have seen copied in any Southern paper. It will possess unusual interest to the friends of the gallant young Lieutenant whose fate is too touchingly recorded:

Late one afternoon, too late for the cars, a train of ambulances arrived at the lodge of the Commission with over 100 wounded rebels to be cared for during the night. Many of them were but slightly injured, but one of the number, a Lieutenant, was so weak and faint that it seemed impossible to do anything to restore him. In appearance he seemed a mere boy, with a clear, innocent face, bright blue eyes, and hair that any New England girl might have worn with pride. One of the nurses took him in charge; but he wanted nothing; he had not been willing to eat for days, his comrade said. Finally, however, he was induced to take a little gruel, which he keenly relished, so much so that four hours afterwards he talked of his "good supper," thanking his attendants over and over again for their kindness. But all the while he was growing weaker, and at midnight a change came, and from that time he thought and prattled only of the old days before he was a soldier, when he sang hymns in his father's church. He sang them now again, in a clear, sweet voice that had the deep longing of a sick soul in it—"Lord, have mercy on me!" he cried now and then; then songs without word—a sort of low intoning—rippled from his pale lips. His father was a Lutheran Clergyman in South Carolina, and the lessons of childhood were floating back upon him in the dark hours through which he was going down into a deeper shadow. All the day following the nurses watched him, sometimes fighting his battles over often, singing his Lutheran chants, till suddenly at the tent door, close to which he lay, appeared a rebel soldier, just arrived with the other prisoners. He started when he saw the Lieutenant, and, hurriedly kneeling by him, called him by name; but the ears were deaf to the call of love. Then rising, he told the attendants that the Lieutenant's brother was wounded and a prisoner not far away; upon which some of the party started after him, returning not long after, carrying him in their arms. But he too was a stranger to Henry—for so the Lieutenant was called; and the comer lay down at his side on the straw, and there remained for the rest of the day, the little group gathered around watching and listening to the strong, clear voice, singing, "Lord have mercy upon me!" The Lord, looking down, had mercy. The day had faded and the night came on; but with the sunset the troubled heart grew still, and the stars, opening their soft eyes, saw only a pale face with the death dews on it in the midst of the group. A rude coffin was obtained, and the body placed in it, but all the night long, the wounded brother lay close against it, as if unwilling to be separated even from the ashes of him whose feet had pattered right beside his own all the way up from childhood to the borders of that river which all must cross some solemn day. But in the morning duty called—the prisoners must march, and, with tears on his face, the bereaved one went away with his comrades, leaving Henry to be buried by those who so tenderly cared for him while living, first, however, thanking them all for what they had done, and giving them all he had to show his gratitude, namely, a palmetto ornament from his dead brother's cap and a button from his coat. The same morning Henry was laid away to his long sleep, a surgeon of commission reading the service, and a delegate writing his name on the little head-board of his narrow bed; "Lieut. Rauach, 14th S. C. V."

MILITARY NOTICE.—The following is an extract from the late orders of the Adjutant and Inspector General's office at Richmond:

Post commanders will inspect the offices of such officers as are prohibited from employing able bodied men in the departments or bureaux, and in cases of violation of the law, take the action required by the department and district commander in section 9, act of February 17, 1864.

This refers to the new military law, wherein quartermasters, commissaries, &c., are prohibited from employing men in their departments capable of performing duties in the field.

RATHER SEVERE ON BOTH PARTIES.—The Editor of the Nashville *Press*, speaking of Butler, says: "We don't think it was becoming in Jeff. Davis to outlaw his old crony; but it is certainly the christian duty of all the rest of mankind to anathematise and abhor the greasy scoundrel.

The Milton *Chronicle* of Friday says: The wheat crop in Caswell is splendid, and corn looks fine; oats promise a large crop; and we begin to hear of people having a "few oats" and a "little wheat" to spare who had nothing of the sort until lately.

To the Voters of Moore and Montgomery.—Having announced myself some time ago as a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Senate of North Carolina, I feel it my duty to lay before the people to some extent my principles and views in regard to some of the topics which will be discussed by the candidates who will offer themselves to the people for public favor.

In so doing it is necessary for me to tell you who I am as some of you are but slightly acquainted with me personally, and know but little about me as to character. I profess to be one of North Carolina's humble farmers, who has made his support solely and alone by that profession and has never engaged in any other vocation or profession by which to support his family. Professing, then, to be one of the agricultural class I feel it my special duty more particularly to represent that class and their interest, and call upon them to sustain me in my election.

The farmers are the master wheel of our government and the bone and sinew of these Confederate States, the proceeds of whose labors have been one of the greatest means used by our young government to lead us thus far to victory and success, while at the same time had we have been slothful and backward we might have been subjugated long since.

In view of these facts let us inquire into the matter and see what the farmer has done for our cause and for our independence. They have left their homes, their families and all that is dear to them and have gone forth to battle for their country, and, with but few exceptions, have taken the lowest position as privates in the ranks, who are exposed to the hardships of camp life and the freezing blasts of the midnight winter and the burning rays of the noonday sun, while their loved ones are at home exposed to the cold charity of extortioners and speculators, their wives and their children toiling day and night to make support to keep soul and body together; a portion of which is tithed in kind to support the government and they themselves left destitute and their property taxed to defray the expenses of the government and pay those shade officers those enormous salaries and fees, while their husbands and sons are going through the thickest of the battle with the pittance of $18 per month, and the poor farmer can't have a voice in our legislative halls where our laws are made by which we are governed, but they are filled with professional men who care but little for the interests of the hard working class and the poor soldier.

I appeal to you, brother farmers, both in the army and at home, (as one that intends to stand by your interest, uphold and defend it so long as I am able) to come to the polls in mass and vote for one of your own class that we may be able to shift these burthens and impositions which have been heaped upon us and bring ourselves to an equality with other classes, which is all we ask.

My principles are Conservative of the original class, not one of the recent class who may have come over to the Conservatives because they think they will escape conscription and the service of their country as a soldier—but it's my honest conviction that it is the only doctrine that can save our country from inevitable ruin. I was chairman of the first Conservative peace meeting which was held in this Senatorial District, and then and there let my principles be known, publicly, as being a Conservative, boldly and fearlessly as is known to those who were present, and may be known in part by any and all who will refer to the Raleigh *Standard*, of last August, and see the resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting held at Ritter's Muster Ground. I there and then declared that I had rather lose my life in the defence of that which I thought to be to the interest of my country than to die in submission to that which would prove our inevitable ruin, which was to vote mean men out of office and put honest men in office. I entertain the same principles now. In the language of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, "This is my motto while living and I want no better epitaph when I am dead.

I am strongly in favor of negotiation for peace, upon honorable terms, if we can get it. I am in favor of a convention of the States for the purpose of appointing commissioners to treat for peace in case the Confederate authorities refuse or neglect to do it during the present session of Congress. I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and without a multiplicity of words I will say that I can't see any necessity for it. I don't see that we are benefited by it equally to the injury and injustice which may befall the citizens by its suspension, but I do think and verily believe that it has injured us abroad more than any one thing that has taken place since the war began. It is a bold assertion coming from the head of our government that there is disloyalty and disunion among us; whether so or not to say the very least of it, the very declaration itself coming from the head of our government, is enough to shake the confidence of all foreign powers and drown their sympathy for us if any they ever had. I endorse the position taken by the Hon. A. H. Stephens and Gov. Brown of Georgia, and I feel that I am right when I endorse it.

I am in favor of a reorganization of the army by the soldiers electing their officers. I have not room to give you my views in full on this subject, but suffice it to say that there is no part of justice to the private soldiers under the present organization. Men have been drafted and conscribed, carried off to the army, and deprived of the privilege of making choice of company and regiment much less to have the privilege of electing their own officers. Can we expect a soldier to do good fighting when he has no confidence in his commander? Surely not. Then I say give them the chance to elect their own officers. If they like their present commanders let them re elect them; if not, give them the chance to do as I have before said, turn out their tyrannical leaders and elect a good man. Is there anything wrong about this? I think not. But I do think it will greatly strengthen our army and then we may expect every man to stand to his post at any and all times, and if possible we will soon hear of more victories and greater success than we have ever had.

I am an ardent supporter of W. W. Holden for Governor, and if my actions do not change I shall give him my influence to elect him for our next Governor.

You will doubtless be glad to know what has kept me out of the army. I am proud that I can say to you that it is not by having a shade office but it is on the account of disability a certificate of which I have carried in my pocket for a long time. And though I have not been in the service yet I have been doing what I was able to do for our cause by giving to the soldiers families, a testimony of which you can get from the many soldiers' families by which I am surrounded.

These are the outlines of my views and principles, and if they meet with your approval I hope that you will go to the polls on the day of election and give me your votes, and I will assure you there will be no one more thankful for your confidence and favor than myself.

I am, dear, your ob't servant,
JOHN A. BARRETT.

Moore county, June 20-d&w1t

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&w1dc

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER WHO HAS LOST ONE leg and three horses in the service and is now on crutches wants employment as clerk in some Military Department, post office, or other place where he can be useful. Apply to J. H. KIRKHAM.

June 27-6t*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

MONTREAL, June 25.—The Chicago *Times* of the 20th says, that Missouri is swarming with Guerillas, Shelby is near Lexington.

Morgan occupies Lexington, Ky., and guerillas are at Bardstown. Morgan's paroles are disregarded.

Sherman, on the 19th, reported the rebels retreating across the Chattahoochie and he pursuing.

Smith had left Memphis with fifteen thousand for the purpose of hunting up Forrest.

In the House of Commons Russell complained of the Federal government for non attention to Lyons' representations respecting recruiting in Ireland.

Telegraphic communication was resumed via Petersburg to Richmond last night, but no Press dispatches were received up to the time of going to press.

The painful intelligence was received on Saturday morning last of the death of Alves Norwood, youngest son of John W. Norwood, Esq., of this vicinity. He was killed on Wednesday last, east of Richmond. His remains were received here on Sunday morning, and deposited in the family burying ground at this place, attended by a large concourse of citizens, who deeply sympathise with the bereaved parents for the loss of a young and promising son.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

FOR HIRE.

A SERVANT GIRL, A GOOD NURSE, ALSO GOOD Washer and Ironer. Apply at Confederate office. June 25-d3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' emoracing 360 acres, about one half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half side woodland.

June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE city of Raleigh on the 1st day of July next for the purpose of collecting taxes due from Merchants for the year ending July 1st, 1864. W. H HIGH,
June 25-tJ1 Sheriff.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $3,000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on Monday, the 4th of July, 1864, and continue twenty weeks.

Instruction is given in every department. The School of Fine Arts, which was suspended during last session, will be in charge of Miss Mary Leftwich, a Southern lady of large experience and superior qualifications.

Tuition in each school, $60
Board in advance, 500

Each student is expected to furnish her own candles and towels and repair of sheets.

As the number of boarders is limited, those desiring admission should make immediate application.

J. H. MILLS,
June 22-d4t Oxford, N. C.

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.

June 21-eod1d W. W. VASS,
Treas. and Sec'y.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the
June 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas colored cotton pants, and dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he left an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864 d&w1t
Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
June 14 dawtJuly

The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.
May 30 d1m

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf